1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1 56 AF12 North China
~~AF12~~ AF 12

244 important oil-bearing crops in China. The rationing of edible oils was introduced in China in 1953, and since that time farmers have been encouraged to devote additional acreage to peanut crops.

237 North China also produces a considerable supply of hog bristles. Hsü-ko-chuang, Feng-jun district, Hopei, is the center for bristle collection. At Hsü-ko-chuang the bristles are graded and packed before shipment to Tientsin for export.

235 Among the poultry products of North China, the Peking duck is known for its superior quality. It has creamy white feathers and yellow beak and is raised in a few small rivers near the Jade Spring Mountain, a suburb of Peking. The female weighs about 5.5 pounds, the male anywhere from 6 to 8 pounds. It is forcibly fed pellets of grain and bean flour during the fattening period.[21]

V. FISH

226 Ten hsien along the Hopei seacoast produce an abundance of fish. There are two

21. T. H. Shen, Agricultural Resources of China, New York, 1951.

2: Gamble S-5 (1926-1933)1954 AF12 North China AF12

Other Industries

The equipment for making sesamum seed oil cost some $22.10, a stone mill $14.00, two big iron pots $1.50, an oil pot $4.00, a big willow basket $1.00, two willow twig scoops $1.00, and a long handled gourd dipper 60 cents. One tou of sesame seed made from 6.5 to 7.0 catties of oil, worth 30 cents a catty in 1931. The oil cake was used for fertilizer and was worth $4.50 per 100 catties.

Pig bristle sorting was the second largest home industry, with an estimated annual output of some $760,000 and a gain of $95,000. Unlike spinning and weaving, which were almost hsien wide, the bristle industry was concentrated in two villages near the southern border of the hsien, nearly 10 miles from the railroad. The work was carried on by 80 families and 445 workers. Most of the 90 men were engaged in the buying and selling. The women did most of the sorting. It was a business that required the use of considerable amounts of capital, for the bristles were purchased in Shantung, Honan, Shansi, and as far away as the Three Eastern Provinces, shipped to Ting Hsien for processing, and then sold to purchasers from Tientsin for export. Some of the families were able to provide the necessary capital. Others borrowed the needed funds from the money lenders.

The bristles were washed, combed, and sorted into three sizes, top quality with lengths of from five to seven inches, medium quality from three to four inches long and lowest grade from one to three inches long. The prices ranged from $1.00 to $6.00 per catty with the medium grade price about $2.00 per catty. The bristles too short for export were used locally to help make water baskets and buckets water tight, for bristle rope, or for fertilizer.

A worker ordinarily sorted some 20 catties per day. Some of the sorters were paid on a piece work basis which averaged about seven coppers, 1.75 cents, per catty or about 35 cents for a day's work. The estimated gain was some 24 cents per catty.

Mat weaving, the fourth largest home industry, with an output of $361,400, was not as concentrated as the bristle sorting but it was reported by only seven villages, five of which were in the 6th District. Seven hundred and seventy of the 1,012 families lived in one village (see Chapter IV). It, quite naturally, was the chief mat market of the hsien.

Mat weaving required almost no tools but did require considerable